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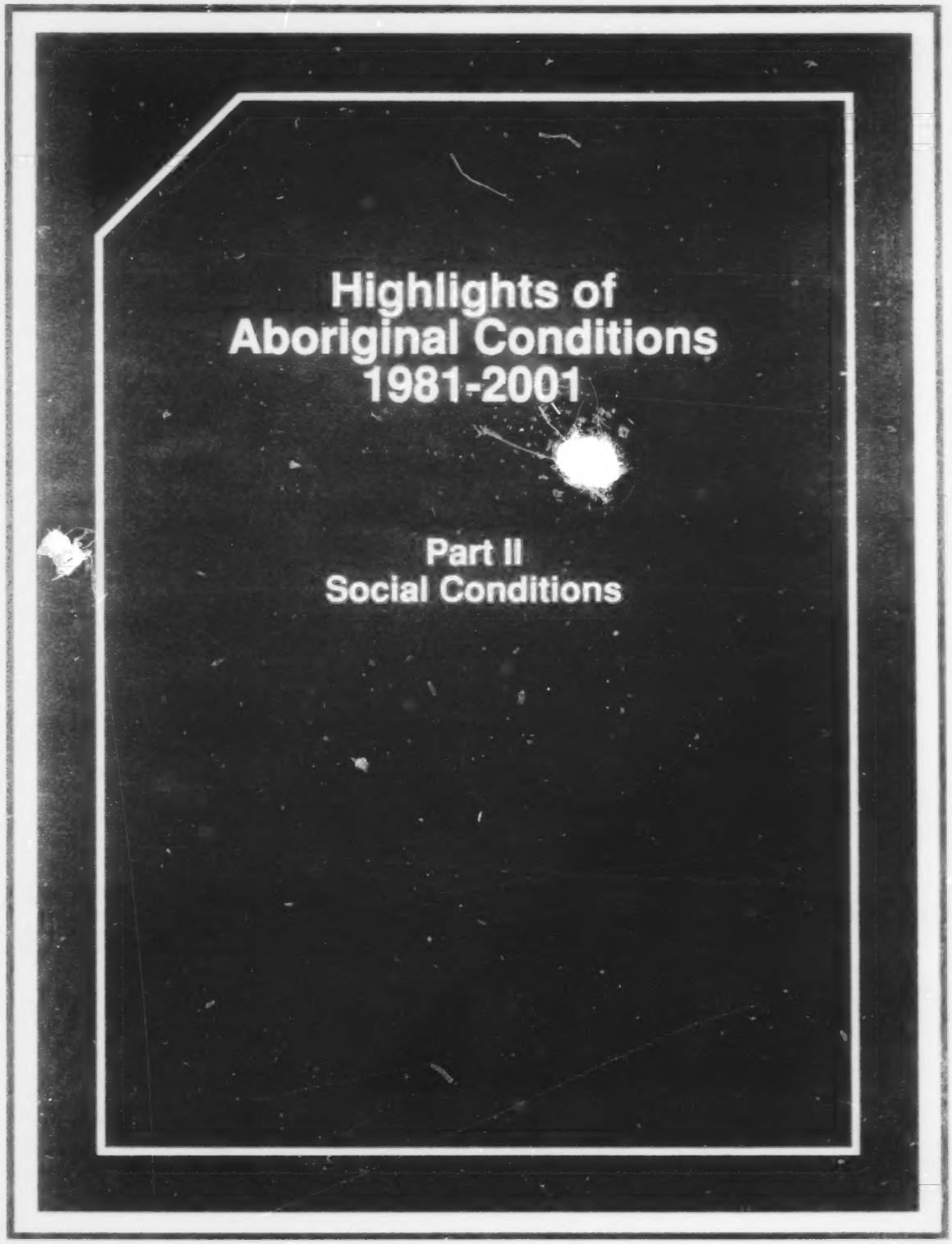

Highlights of Aboriginal Conditions 1981-2001

Part II
Social Conditions

Canada

HIGHLIGHTS OF ABORIGINAL CONDITIONS 1981–2001

PART II SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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Partie II - Conditions sociales

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N. Janet Hagey
Director
Quantitative Analysis and
Socio-demographic Research
Finance and Professional Services
Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I KEY FINDINGS 1

II INTRODUCTION 3

III HIGHLIGHTS

1. Health

a) Life Expectancy at Birth (1981, 1991, 2001) 5
b) Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births (1981-1986) 6
c) Suicides per 100,000 Population (1981-1986) 7
d) Violent Deaths per 100,000 Population (1981-1986) 8

2. Family

a) Growth Rates of Families (1986-2001) 9
b) Growth Rates of Households (1986-2001) 10
c) Average Census Family Size (1981, 1986) 11
d) Single Parent Families (1986) 12

3. Living Conditions

a) Crowded Dwellings (1981, 1986) 13
b) Dwellings without Central Heating (1981, 1986) 14

4. Social Assistance

a) Major Source of Income:
Government Transfer Payments (1980, 1985) 15
b) Social Assistance Recipients (1981-1987) 16
c) Children in Care (1981-1987) 17

IV CONCLUSIONS 19

V METHODOLOGICAL NOTES AND SOURCES 21

VI DATA TABLES 23

I. KEY FINDINGS

The health status of registered Indians has improved and continues to improve dramatically. However, life expectancy is considerably below the national average, indicating that Indians do not enjoy the same level of health as other Canadians.

The number of status Indian families and households is significantly increasing due to the impact of Bill C-31, particularly off-reserve.

Aboriginal families on average are larger than Canadian families. As well, the percent of lone parents amongst aboriginal families is significantly higher than amongst Canadian families.

While housing for aboriginal people has improved, a higher proportion of status Indians and Inuit live in crowded dwellings and in dwellings without central heating systems than do non-native Canadians.

More and more, aboriginal families in general and status Indian families in particular are relying on social assistance payments for income. The increases in the proportion of aboriginal people who rely on social assistance are much larger than the Canadian population.

II. INTRODUCTION

Canada's aboriginal population has experienced major changes in its components and conditions in the 1980s. It is imperative for decision-makers to have a picture of the impact of the current changes and to have a view of expected long-term changes. This will assist them to better meet current challenges and those at the start of the next century.

This report is part II of a three part briefing prepared to support federal aboriginal policy. This part of the briefing consists of analytical highlights on the principal trends in the social conditions of Canada's aboriginal populations from 1981 to 2001 and their implications for federal policy, programs and activities. Part I highlights the trends in demographic characteristics and part III examines economic conditions.

This report compares the social conditions of the total status Indian population, Indians on-reserve, Indians off-reserve, Inuit and the total aboriginal population to the Canadian population and to the non-Indian population in comparable communities near reserves. The total aboriginal population includes status and non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit.

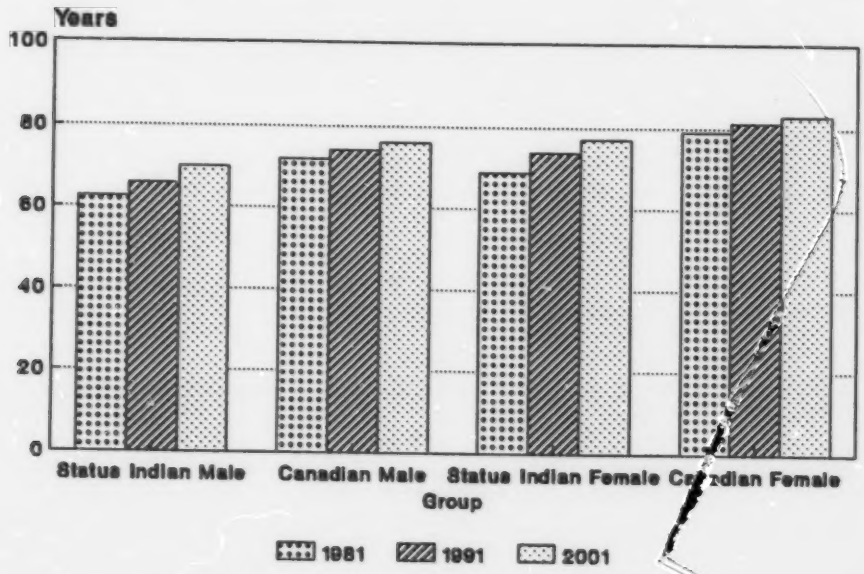
The report provides actual and projected data related to health, family, social assistance and living conditions. It is in no way an exhaustive study of all variables in these topics. Rather, it is designed to provide highlights of some of the important trends and conditions in each area. Variables were chosen for the accuracy of current data and historical comparability.

Regrettably, data were not always available for every aboriginal group. Details on the data sources and methodologies used are included in Section V, "Methodological Notes and Sources."

III. HIGHLIGHTS

FIGURE 1A

Life Expectancy at Birth Status Indians and All Canadians 1981, 1991, 2001



- Life expectancy at birth for status Indians is increasing and will continue to increase. Between 1981 and 2001, the life expectancy at birth for status Indians is expected to increase by 8 years for both sexes.

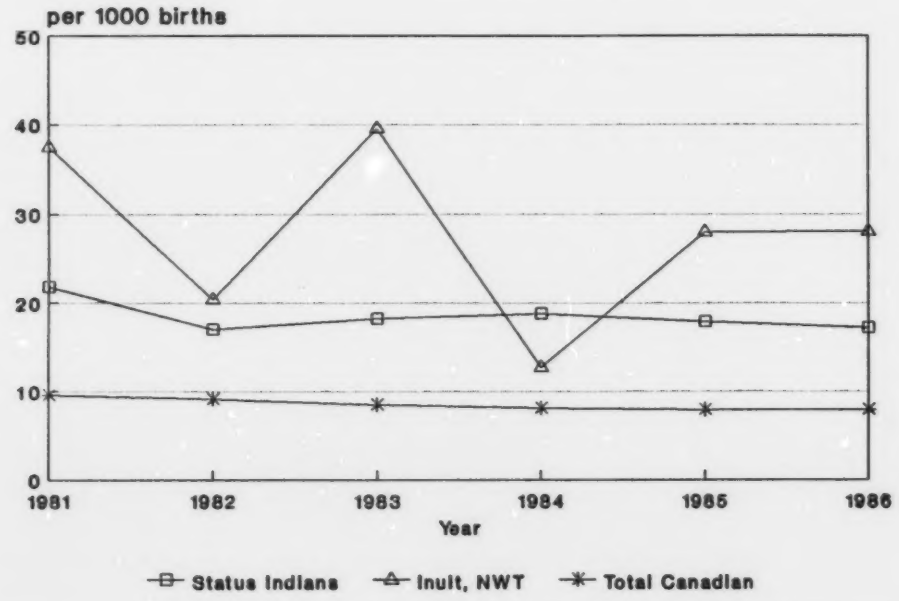
- Nonetheless, non-Indians live longer than status Indians. In 1981, the life expectancy at birth for status Indians was approximately 10 years less than that of the national population, the same as it had been 20 years earlier.

- While the life expectancy at birth will continue to increase for both status Indians and Canadians, there will still be a gap. The gap is narrowing, however. By 2001, it is projected that the life expectancy for status Indians will be 6 years less than that for Canadians, 70 vs 76 for men and 77 vs 83 for women.

- Nonetheless, the projected life expectancy for status Indians in 2001 will still be less than the 1981 Canadian figures for both sexes.

FIGURE 1B

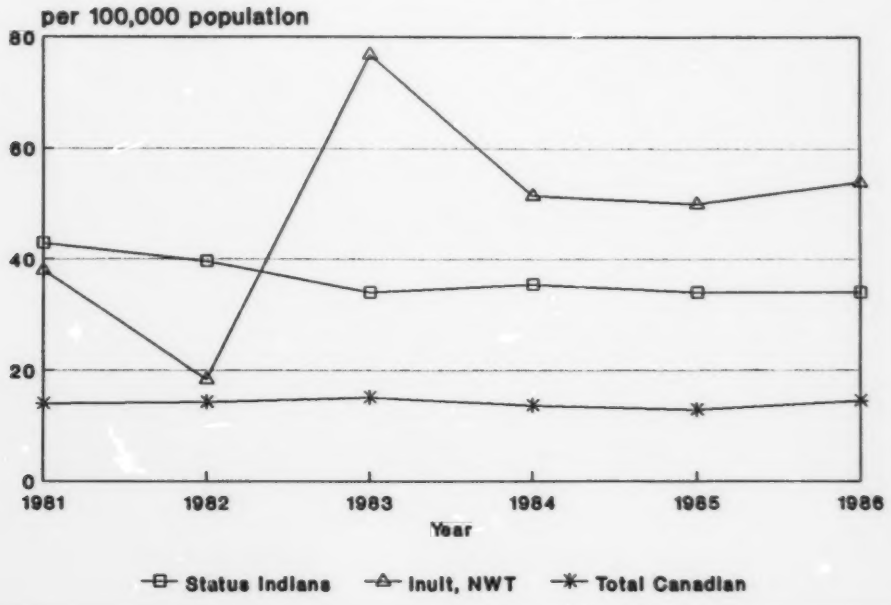
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births Status Indians, Inuit and All Canadians 1981–1986



- One factor in the increased life expectancy of status Indians is the declining infant mortality rate.
- Over the past 20 years, infant mortality for status Indians has dropped dramatically while the national average has declined slowly but steadily.
- Nonetheless, infant mortality for status Indians was 22 per 1,000 in 1981, double the Canadian figure of 10 per 1,000. In 1986, infant mortality for status Indians was still twice that of the Canadian population, 17 per 1,000 for Indians compared to 8 per 1,000 for Canada.
- Infant mortality amongst the Inuit in the Northwest Territories is significantly higher than amongst both status Indians and Canada as a whole. The average annual rate between 1981 and 1986 was 28 per 1,000, one and two-thirds times the 1986 rate for status Indians and three and a half times the Canadian rate in the same year.
- The small size of the Inuit population in the Northwest Territories may contribute to the fluctuating infant mortality rates, as a small number of incidents would have a greater impact.

FIGURE 1C

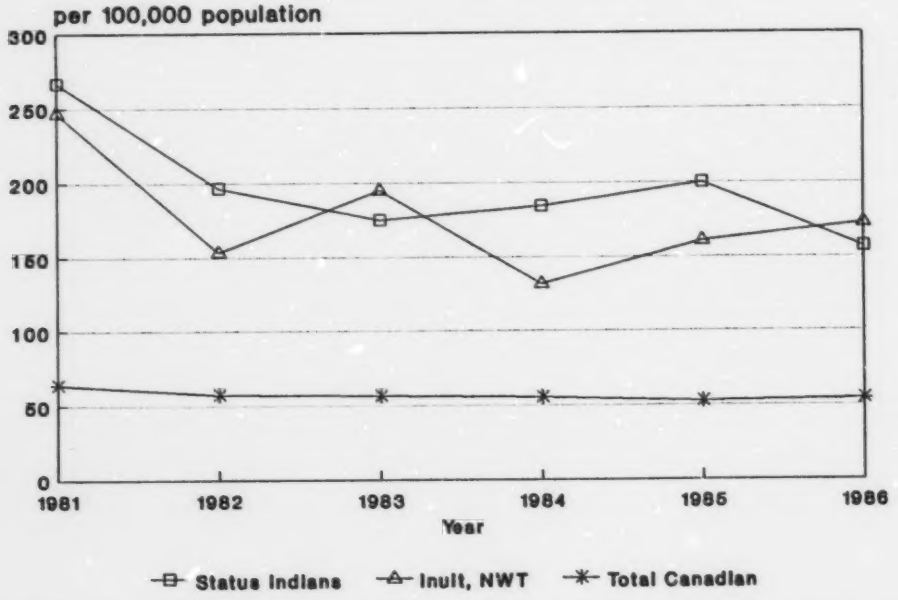
Suicides per 100,000 Population Status Indians, Inuit and All Canadians 1981–1986



- One of the most disturbing sets of mortality data is the high suicide rate amongst aboriginal Canadians.
- Between 1981 and 1986, the suicide rate for status Indians decreased, from 43 to 34 per 100,000. It remained, however, over twice as high as the Canadian rate.
- The incidence of suicide amongst the Inuit appears to be increasing. In 1981, the rate was 38 per 100,000, lower than that for status Indians. Between 1981 and 1986, the average annual suicide rate was 48 per 100,000, almost one and a half times the rate for status Indians and over three times that of the Canadian population.
- The small size of the Inuit population in the Northwest Territories may contribute to the fluctuating suicide rates, as a small number of incidents would have a greater impact.
- By comparison, the suicide rate for the total Canadian population has remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 13 and 15 per 100,000 between 1981 and 1986.

FIGURE 1D

Violent Deaths per 100,000 Population Status Indians, Inuit and All Canadians 1981–1986



- Violent deaths have historically been more common in aboriginal populations than in the Canadian population.

- In 1976, the overall rate of violent deaths for status Indians was more than three times the national average. In 1981, the rate of violent deaths for status Indians was 267 per 100,000, over four times the national rate of 64 per 100,000. Although there were fluctuations between 1981 and 1986, the status Indian rate of 157 per 100,000 in 1986 was just under three times the national rate of 54 per 100,000.

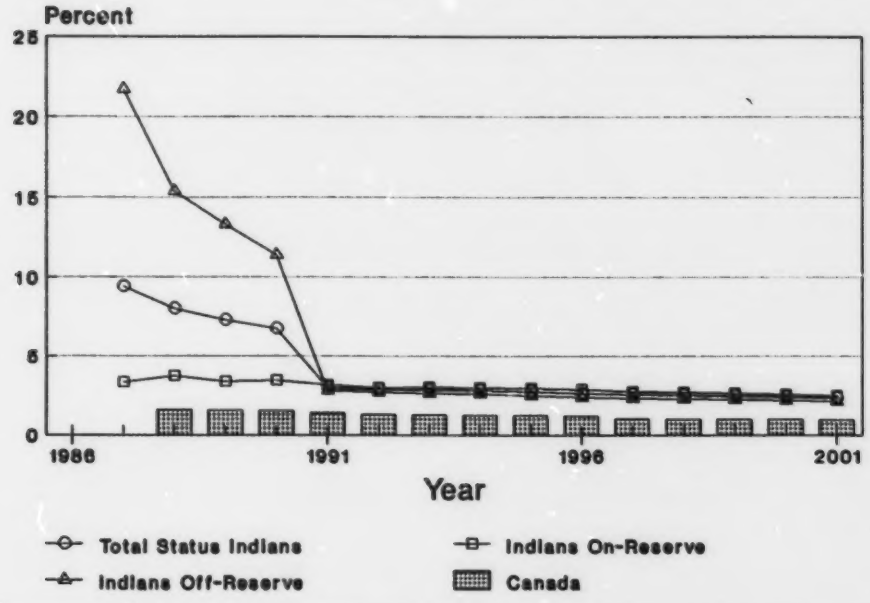
- The overall rate of violent deaths in the Inuit population is higher than the national average and historically has been lower than the status Indian average. In 1981, the number of violent deaths amongst the Inuit was 247 per 100,000, almost four times the national average but lower than the Indian figure. The average annual rate between 1981 and 1986 was 177 per 100,000, slightly higher than the status Indian rate in 1986 and three times the Canadian rate.

- The small size of the Inuit population in the Northwest Territories may contribute to the fluctuating rates of violent deaths, as a small number of incidents would have a greater impact.

- The overall rates of violent deaths among status Indians and Inuit may be so high because of the rural and remote nature of their communities. Conditions such as greater prevalence of firearms, substandard housing and heating systems, inadequate fire-fighting equipment, and limited access to medical assistance may contribute to the high rates of violent deaths.

FIGURE 2A

Growth Rates of Families Status Indians and All Canadians 1986–2001



- In 1986, there were 82,200 status Indian families. By 1991, this will rise to 114,600 and it is projected that in 2001, there will be 148,500 status Indian families.

- Bill C-31 has had a significant impact on the growth rate for the number of status Indian families. At its peak in 1987, the growth rate of status Indian families was 9%, six times that of Canadian families.

- Even after the direct influence of Bill C-31 tapers off in 1991, the status Indian family growth rate is expected to be higher than that for Canadian families. By 2001, it is projected that the Indian family growth rate will be 2%, two times that of Canadian families.

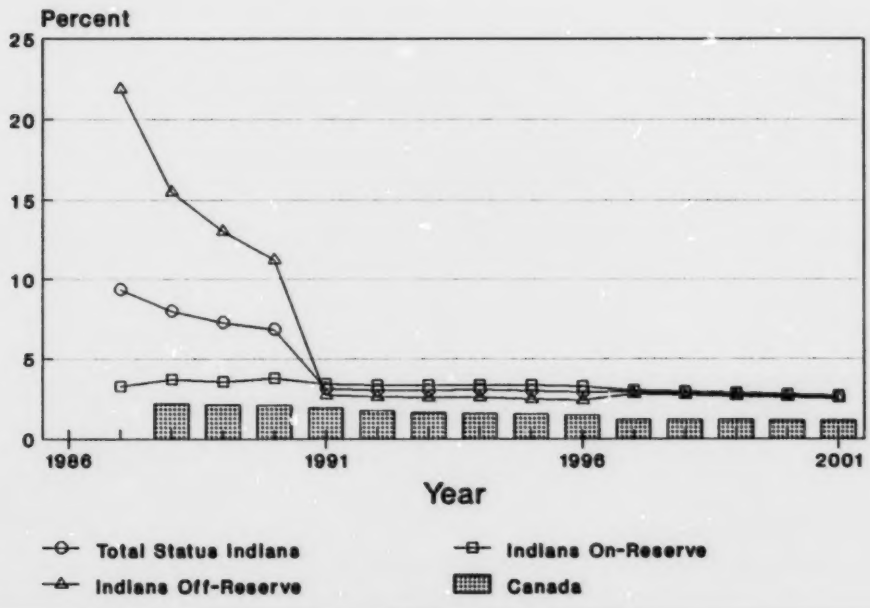
- After 1991, the growth rate for the number of Indian families on-reserve is expected to be marginally higher than for Indian families off-reserve.

- Bill C-31 has had a larger impact on the growth rate of off-reserve families than that of on-reserve families. In 1987, the growth rate off-reserve was 22%, seven times the on-reserve rate of 3% and in 1990, the last year Bill C-31 will have had a major impact, it will be 11%, four times larger than the on-reserve rate of 3%.

- A family is defined as two or more people living in the same dwelling who are husband and wife or common-law partners, with or without children, or a lone parent with at least one unmarried child.

FIGURE 2B

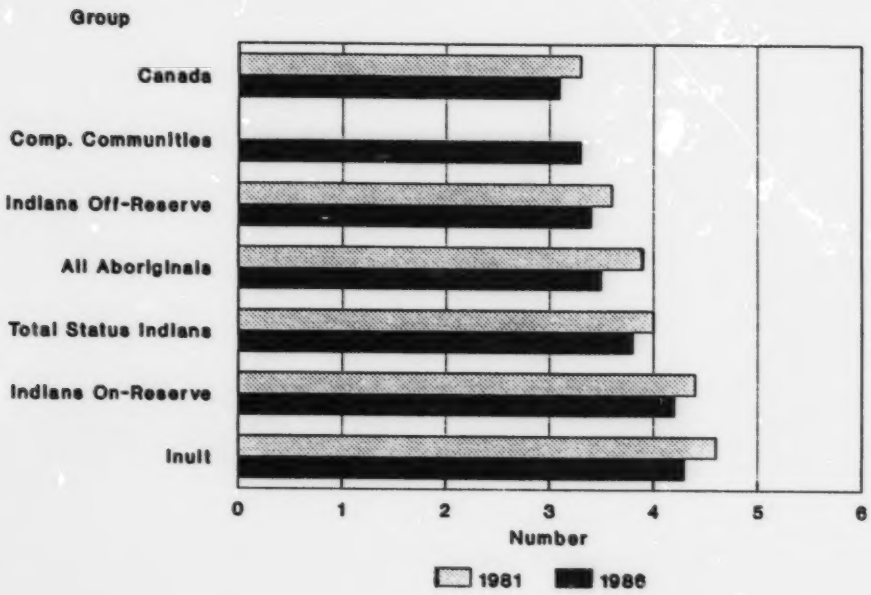
Growth Rates of Households Status Indians and All Canadians 1986–2001



- Bill C-31 has also had a great impact on the number of households, particularly for Indians off-reserve.
- The growth rate for Indian households off-reserve was over seven times the on-reserve rate in 1987 at 21.9%. It will have declined by 1990, but at 11.2%, it will still be almost four times the on-reserve rate.
- The growth rate for Indian households on-reserve will have increased between 1987-1990, from 3.3% to 3.8%. After 1991, the rate will slowly decline to a projected figure of 2.7% in 2001.
- The growth in off-reserve households from 1991 to 2001 is projected to be lower than the on-reserve rate, declining slowly from 2.7% to 2.5%.
- Growth in the total number of status Indian households has been and will continue to be high, double the Canadian rate, although both are declining.
- A household is defined as a person or group of persons who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of private households equals the number of occupied private dwellings.

FIGURE 2C

Average Census Family Size Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986



- On average, aboriginal census families are larger than Canadian families, although the gap between status Indian and non-Indian family size has been narrowing since the 1960s.

- For all groups, average family sizes decreased slightly between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses. The largest decrease was in the size of aboriginal families, from 3.9 to 3.5 persons. This may be due to changes in the definition of an aboriginal person that were instituted in the 1986 Census. For further details on this and other limitations of Census data, see section V.

- The average status Indian census family is larger than the average Canadian family and Indian families on-reserve are larger than those off-reserve.

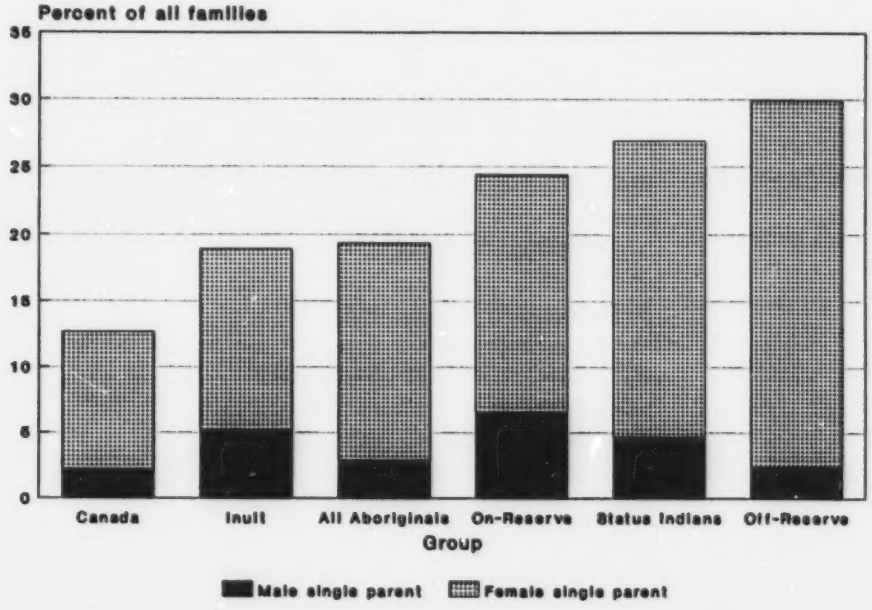
- In 1986, Indian families on-reserve had 4.2 persons on average, one person larger than the average Canadian family. By comparison, family size for Indian families off-reserve was 3.4 persons, almost identical to the national average.

- Inuit families are larger than all other families, both Indian and Canadian. In 1986, they had 4.3 persons, over one person larger on average than Canadian families.

- A census family is defined as two or more people living in the same dwelling who are husband a wife or common-law partners, with or without children, or a lone parent with a least on unmarried child.

FIGURE 2D

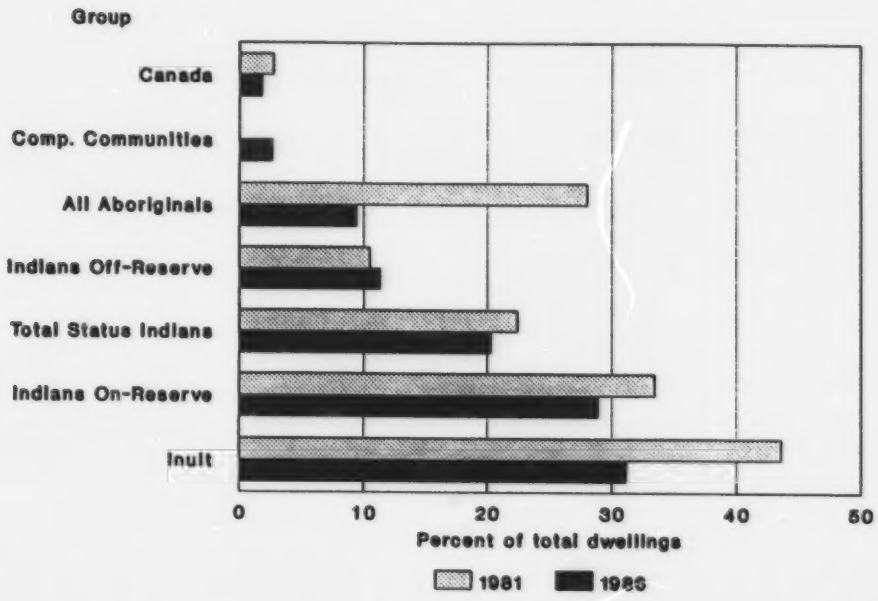
Single Parent Families Aboriginals and All Canadians 1986



- The percent of lone parent families amongst status Indians was twice that amongst Canadian families in both 1981 and 1986.
- Lone parent families are more common amongst Indians off-reserve than amongst Indians on-reserve: 30% of the off-reserve families are headed by single parents, compared to 24% of families on-reserve.
- Almost 60% of the 13,700 status Indian single parents that are women live off-reserve while 77% of the 2,890 male status Indian single parents live on-reserve.
- While the percent of families that have only one parent in the Inuit population is higher than that in the Canadian population, it is considerably lower than for status Indians.
- In 1986, the percent of Inuit families that were headed by male single parents was twice that of Canadian families. However, the proportion of female single parents was only slightly larger for the Inuit, 14% compared to 10% for Canadian families.
- For all groups, one parent families headed by women are more common than those headed by men. Approximately five times more Canadian and status Indian single parents are women than are men. Lone parent families headed by women are three times more common amongst Indians on-reserve and the Inuit. For Indians off-reserve, nine times more single parent families are headed by women than by men.

FIGURE 3A

Crowded Dwellings Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986



- One important indicator of the quality of living conditions is the proportion of a population that live in crowded dwellings. A crowded dwelling is defined as any dwelling occupied by more than one person per room.

- The percent of Indian dwellings off-reserve that are crowded increased between 1981 and 1986, from 10.5% to 11.3%.

- For all other aboriginal groups and for Canada as a whole, the incidence of crowded dwelling declined. The most dramatic declines occurred in the aboriginal population, down two-thirds from 28.0% in 1981 to 9.4% in 1986 and the Inuit population, down one-fifth from 43.6% in 1981 to 31.1% in 1986. The decrease for all aboriginals may be due to changes in the definition of an aboriginal person that were instituted in the 1986 Census. For further details on this and other limitations of Census data, see section V.

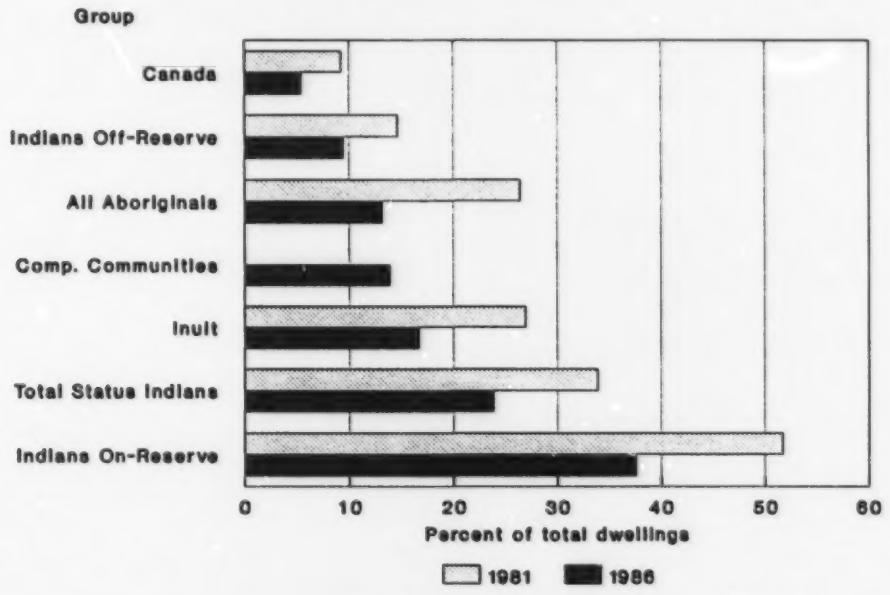
- Inuit dwellings had the highest rate of crowding in both 1981 and 1986. Almost twice the percent of Inuit dwellings as status Indian dwellings were crowded in both years.

- Despite the declines in the percent of aboriginal dwellings that are crowded, the rates are still considerably higher than the Canadian figure and the gaps are increasing. In 1981, the percent of Indian dwellings on-reserve that are crowded was twelve times the Canadian rate. By 1986, it had risen to sixteen times the Canadian figure.

- In 1986, the percent of crowded Indian dwellings on-reserve was eleven times that in communities near reserves.

FIGURE 3B

Dwellings without Central Heating Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986



- One measure of the quality of living conditions is the number of dwellings with or without central heating systems. Central heating refers to a steam or hot water furnace, a forced hot air furnace or an installed electric heating system.

- While the percent of dwellings without central heating declined for all aboriginal groups between 1981 and 1986, it is still considerably higher than the figure for Canadian dwellings.

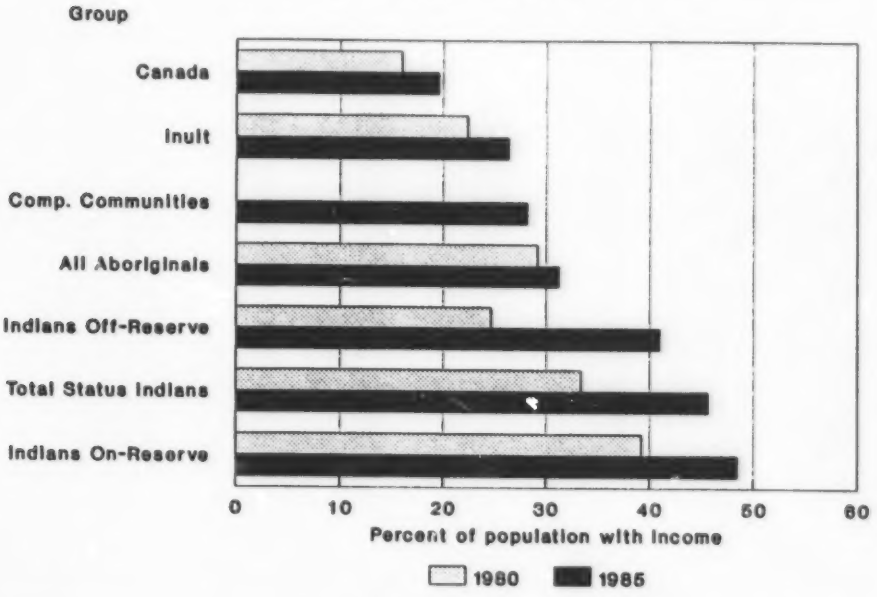
- The highest percent of dwellings without central heating is for Indians on-reserve. In 1986, the percent of dwellings on-reserve without central heating was 38%, seven times more than Canadian rate of 5% and one and a half times that of total status Indians at 24%.

- The percent of Indian dwellings off-reserve without central heating was 10% in 1986, one and a half times that of Canadian dwellings, but only 40% of the total status Indian figure.

- In 1981, the proportions of dwellings without central heating occupied by Inuit and all aboriginal people were relatively the same. In 1986, both figures dropped considerably, but the Inuit rate of 17% was three times the Canadian average while aboriginal rate of 13% was only two and a half times the Canadian rate. The decrease for all aboriginals may be due to changes in the definition of an aboriginal person that were instituted in the 1986 Census. For further details on this and other limitations of Census data, see section V.

FIGURE 4A

Major Source of Income: Government Transfer Payments Aboriginals and All Canadians 1980, 1985



- Participation in social assistance programs provides one indicator of poverty amongst different population groups. One broad measure of dependence on social assistance is the percent of any population receiving most of their income from government transfer payments. Income from government transfer payments refers to all transfer payments received from federal, provincial, or municipal programs, for example family allowance, unemployment insurance benefits, and cash welfare.

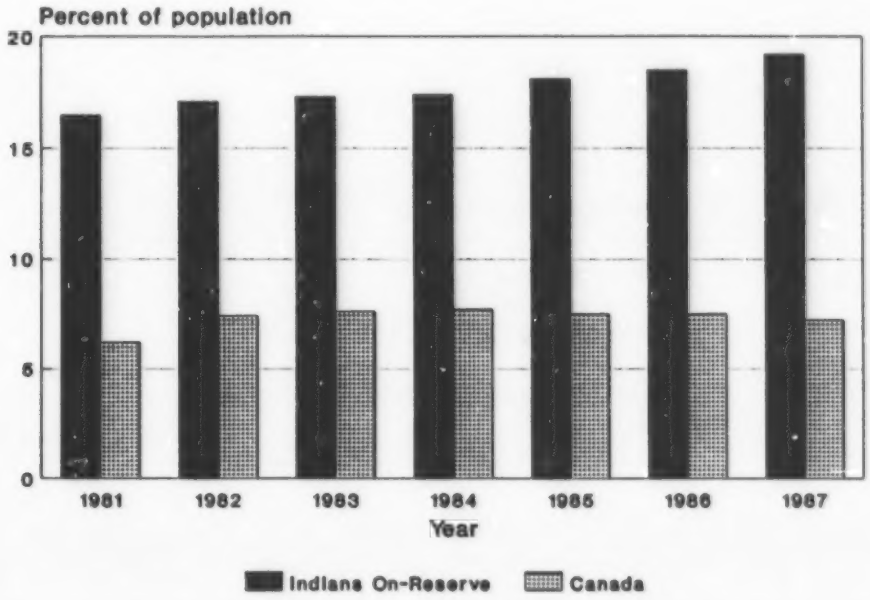
- According to the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, between 1980 and 1985, every aboriginal group reported an increase in the percent of the population relying on government transfer payments as a major source of income. The increase was as high as sixteen percentage points for Indians off-reserve, from 25% in 1980 to 41% in 1985, and twelve percentage points for the total status Indian population, from 33% to 45%.

- These increases are dramatic when compared with the total Canadian population, which increased only four percentage points from 16% in 1980 to 20% in 1985.

- Comparable communities near reserves reported slightly more than half the rate for Indians on-reserve.

FIGURE 4B

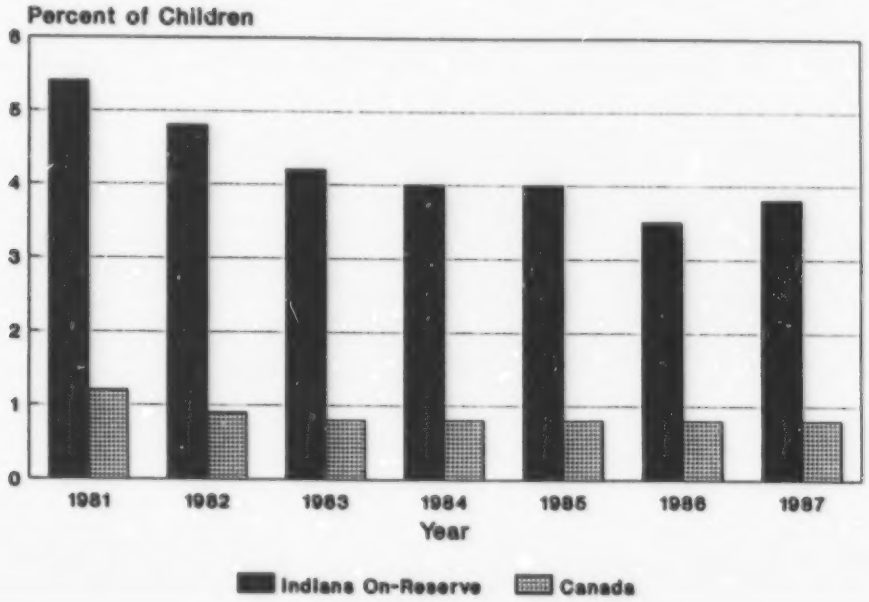
Social Assistance Recipients Indians On-Reserve and All Canadians 1981-1987



- A more specific indicator of poverty is the number of people receiving social assistance.
- Overall, the average number of Indians on-reserve receiving social assistance per month in 1987 was 15,000 higher than in 1981.
- The ratio between social assistance recipients and dependents for Indians on-reserve remained relatively constant between 1981 and 1987, fluctuating between 2.2 and 2.3.
- Indicative of the tough economic times during the early 1980s, the percent of both Indians on-reserve and Canadians receiving social assistance increased between 1981 and 1984, from 16.5% to 17.4% for Indians on-reserve and from 6.2% to 7.7% for Canadians.
- While the percent of Canadians on social assistance began to drop in 1985, the percent of Indians on-reserve continued to rise.
- As a result, the percent of Indians on-reserve receiving social assistance was two and a half times the Canadian rate in both 1981 and 1987 but only slightly over two times larger in 1984 and 1985.

FIGURE 4C

Children in Care
Indians On-reserve and All Canadians
1981-1987



- The number of children under the age of 16 in the care of child welfare authorities is another phenomenon sometimes associated with financial need and other social problems. Children are taken into the care of welfare authorities to promote the well-being of families, prevent neglect and mistreatment, and to ensure the welfare of neglected and dependent children.

- Historically, both the number of status Indian children in care and the percent of the total status Indian child population in care has been dropping. In 1976, 6,247 Indian children on-reserve, or 6.5% of all children, were in care. By 1987, this figure dropped to 3,836 or 3.8% of all children on-reserve.

- Between 1981 and 1987, the number of Indian children on-reserve in care dropped by one-quarter, from 5,144 to 3,836.

- The number of Canadian children in care has also been declining, from 70,800 or 1.2% in 1981 to 47,400 to 0.8% in 1987.

- Despite the decreases in the number of status Indian children in care, the percent of children in care is still considerably higher for Indians on-reserve than for the rest of Canada. In 1987, the percent of status Indian children in care was five times that of Canadian children, 3.8% compared to 0.8%.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing paints a picture of aboriginal social conditions in a period of rapid change. While health and housing conditions have improved significantly over the past twenty years there remains a gap between the circumstances of Indian people and other Canadians.

Increasing life expectancy at birth and decreasing infant mortality for status Indians and Inuit show that their health status is improving, although not equivalent to that of the Canadian population. Similarly, while the suicide rate and the incidence of violent deaths among status Indians are decreasing, both are still much higher than national rates. Further improvements in the health of status Indians will depend on such factors as lowering lifestyle risks such as drinking and driving, the availability of adequate housing and infrastructure in Indian communities and environmental protection.

Bill C-31 is significantly increasing the number of Indian families, particularly off-reserve. As a result, there will be increased demand for social services that support Indian families off-reserve and continued pressure for more housing on-reserve for those families who wish to return to reserve. The growth in households on reserve is driven in part by the supply of housing available. The large proportion of crowded dwellings on reserve is another factor contributing to the continued high demand for on-reserve housing.

The increasing number of single parent families in all aboriginal groups will have an effect on the demand for services such as social assistance. The availability of labour force entrant support services such as child care and training to meet skill needs are crucial, particularly for Indian female single parents living off-reserve. The large number of single parents is likely a significant contributing factor for the large proportion of mature post secondary Indian students.

Recent changes in the application of child welfare programs across the country have decreased the number of Indian children in the care of welfare authorities. Nonetheless, the proportion of children in care is still considerably higher for Indians than for the rest of Canadians.

Aboriginal people in general, and Indians on-reserve in particular, rely on social assistance more than other Canadians. This reliance is growing. Increased economic development and specific job creation programs on-reserve should begin to reverse this trend.

V. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES AND SOURCES

Health

Sources:

- Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada
- Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, Statistics Canada, 1989
- Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest Territories
- Vital Statistics, Statistics Canada Catalog #84-206.

Methodology:

Inuit data are for the Northwest Territories only.

Data for Status Indians are only for the population served by the Department of Health and Welfare.

A medium growth scenario was used for the population projections. For registered Indians, this scenario assumed constant fertility, declining mortality and 18 percent of Bill C-31 registrants living on-reserve.

Family

Sources:

- Family and Household Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, Statistics Canada, 1989
- INAC Customized Census Data, 1981 and 1986
- National projections courtesy of Statistics Canada.

Methodology:

Family and household projections for Canada are based on 1981 Census data. Projections based on 1986 Census data are not yet available.

Family and household projections for registered Indians combine a constant 1986 household and family maintainer proportion with the medium-growth population projections and 18 percent on-reserve proportion of the Bill C-31 population.

Due to differences between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses related to population coverage and question formulation, comparisons between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses should be made with caution. Any apparent trends may not be completely valid, particularly for the on-reserve and total aboriginal populations.

For a more complete explanation of the comparability of the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, see the Methodology section of 1986 Census Highlights on Registered Indians: Annotated Tables (DIAND, 1989).

Social Assistance

Sources:

- Basic Departmental Data, DIAND, 1988
- Health and Welfare Canada
- INAC Customized Census Data, 1981 and 1986.

Methodology: On-reserve data from Basic Departmental Data does not include Newfoundland, the Northwest Territories or the Yukon. There were no reserves in Newfoundland until recently and social assistance is provided under special agreement with the federal government through the provincial government. Indians living in the Territories are given assistance on the same basis as other residents by the territorial governments.

Due to differences between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses related to population coverage and question formulation, comparisons between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses should be made with caution. Any apparent trends may not be completely valid, particularly for the on-reserve and total aboriginal populations. For a more complete explanation of the comparability of the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, see the Methodology section of 1986 Census Highlights on Registered Indians: Annotated Tables (DIAND, 1989).

Living Conditions

Source:

- INAC Customized Census Data, 1981 and 1986.

Methodology: Due to differences between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses related to population coverage and question formulation, comparisons between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses should be made with caution. Any apparent trends may not be completely valid, particularly for the on-reserve and total aboriginal populations. For a more complete explanation of the comparability of the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, see the Methodology section of 1986 Census Highlights on Registered Indians: Annotated Tables (DIAND, 1989).

VI. DATA TABLES

TABLE 1A

Life Expectancy at Birth
Status Indians and All Canadians
1981, 1991, 2001

(years)

Group	1981	1991	2001
Indian Male	62.4	65.7	69.8
Canadian Male	71.9	74.1	75.9
Indian Female	68.9	73.0	77.0
Canadian Female	79.0	81.2	83.0

TABLE 1B

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births Status Indians, Inuit and All Canadians 1981–1986

Year	Status Indians	Inuit NWT	Total Canadian
1981	21.8	37.5	9.6
1982	17.0	20.4	9.1
1983	18.2	39.5	8.5
1984	18.8	12.7	8.1
1985	17.9	28.0	7.9
1986	17.2	28.1	7.9

TABLE 1C

Suicides per 100,000 Population Status Indians, Inuit and All Canadians 1981–1986

Year	Status Indians	Inuit NWT	Total Canadian
1981	42.9	38.0	14.0
1982	39.6	18.4	14.3
1983	34.0	76.9	15.1
1984	35.4	51.5	13.7
1985	34.0	49.9	12.9
1986	34.0	53.9	14.5

TABLE 1D

Violent Deaths per 100,000 Population Status Indians, Inuit and All Canadians 1981–1986

Year	Status Indians	Inuit NWT	Total Canadian
1981	266.8	246.9	63.8
1982	196.4	153.6	57.5
1983	174.8	195.1	56.6
1984	184.0	131.7	55.7
1985	200.0	160.9	52.9
1986	157.0	172.6	54.3

TABLE 2A

Growth Rates of Families Status Indians and All Canadians 1986–2001

(number of families and growth rates)

YEAR	STATUS INDIANS	GROWTH RATE	INDIANS ON-RESERVE	GROWTH RATE	INDIANS OFF-RESERVE	GROWTH RATE	CANADA TOTAL	GROWTH RATE
1986	82,230	--	55,230	--	27,010	--	--	--
1987	89,950	9.39	57,080	3.35	32,880	21.73	7,037,600	--
1988	97,150	8.00	59,210	3.73	37,940	15.39	7,149,600	1.59
1989	104,210	7.27	61,220	3.39	42,990	13.31	7,261,700	1.57
1990	111,220	6.73	63,340	3.46	47,890	11.40	7,372,800	1.53
1991	114,570	3.01	65,340	3.16	49,240	2.82	7,477,800	1.42
1992	117,890	2.90	67,300	3.00	50,580	2.72	7,575,400	1.31
1993	121,250	2.85	69,330	3.02	51,920	2.65	7,671,100	1.26
1994	124,670	2.82	71,400	2.99	53,270	2.60	7,765,100	1.23
1995	128,110	2.76	73,520	2.97	54,590	2.48	7,861,600	1.24
1996	131,510	2.65	75,630	2.87	55,890	2.38	7,955,200	1.19
1997	134,904	2.58	77,720	2.76	57,194	2.33	8,035,360	1.01
1998	138,298	2.52	79,810	2.69	58,498	2.28	8,115,520	1.00
1999	141,692	2.45	81,900	2.62	59,802	2.23	8,195,680	0.99
2000	145,086	2.40	83,990	2.55	61,106	2.18	8,275,840	0.98
2001	148,480	2.34	86,080	2.49	62,410	2.13	8,356,000	0.97

TABLE 2B

Growth Rates of Households Status Indians and All Canadians 1986-2001

(number of households and growth rates)

YEAR	STATUS INDIANS	GROWTH RATE	INDIANS ON-RESERVE	GROWTH RATE	INDIANS OFF-RESERVE	GROWTH RATE	CANADA TOTAL	GROWTH RATE
1986	94,100	--	63,570	--	30,530	--	--	--
1987	102,860	9.31	65,650	3.27	37,210	21.88	9,611,300	--
1988	111,060	7.97	68,080	3.70	42,980	15.51	9,824,500	2.22
1989	119,110	7.25	70,520	3.58	48,590	13.05	10,036,000	2.15
1990	127,220	6.81	73,180	3.77	54,040	11.22	10,246,100	2.09
1991	131,210	3.14	75,690	3.43	55,520	2.74	10,444,700	1.94
1992	135,200	3.04	78,220	3.34	56,990	2.65	10,630,000	1.77
1993	139,310	3.04	80,840	3.35	58,480	2.61	10,806,500	1.66
1994	143,560	3.05	83,560	3.36	60,000	2.60	10,978,100	1.59
1995	147,850	2.99	86,350	3.34	61,500	2.50	11,149,300	1.56
1996	152,180	2.93	89,190	3.29	62,980	2.41	11,315,800	1.49
1997	156,674	2.95	91,904	3.04	64,762	2.83	11,454,160	1.22
1998	161,168	2.87	94,618	2.95	66,544	2.75	11,592,520	1.21
1999	165,662	2.79	97,332	2.87	68,326	2.68	11,730,880	1.19
2000	170,156	2.71	100,046	2.79	70,108	2.61	11,869,240	1.18
2001	174,650	2.64	102,760	2.71	71,890	2.54	12,007,600	1.17

TABLE 2C

Average Census Family Size Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986

GROUP	1981	1986
Canada	3.3	3.1
Comp. Communities	N/A	3.3
Total Status Indians	4.0	3.8
Indians On-Reserve	4.4	4.2
Indians Off-Reserve	3.6	3.4
Inuit	4.6	4.3
All Aboriginals	3.9	3.5

TABLE 2D

Single Parent Families Aboriginals and All Canadians 1986

(percent of all families)

GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Canada	2.25	10.42	12.67
Total Status Indians	4.69	22.22	26.91
Indians On-Reserve	6.61	17.78	24.39
Indians Off-Reserve	2.40	27.52	29.92
Inuit	5.17	13.77	18.94
All Aboriginals	2.94	16.40	19.34

TABLE 3A

Crowded Dwellings Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986

(percent of total dwellings)

GROUP	1981	1986
Canada	2.7	1.8
Comp. Communities	n/a	2.6
Total Status Indians	22.4	20.3
Indians On-Reserve	33.4	28.9
Indians Off-Reserve	10.5	11.3
Inuit	43.6	31.1
All Aboriginals	28.0	9.4

TABLE 3B

Dwellings without Central Heating Aboriginals and All Canadians 1981, 1986

(percent of total dwellings)

GROUP	1981	1986
Canada	9.27	5.41
Comp. Communities	n/a	13.92
Total Status Indians	33.91	23.84
Indians On-reserve	51.71	37.53
Indians Off-reserve	14.70	9.45
Inuit	26.93	16.68
All Aboriginal	26.45	13.19

TABLE 4A

Major Source of Income: Government Transfer Payments Aboriginals and All Canadians 1980, 1985

(percent of population with income)

GROUP	1980	1985
Canada	16.00	19.58
Comp. Communities	N/A	28.18
Total Status Indians	33.40	45.60
Indians On-Reserve	39.19	48.40
Indians Off-Reserve	24.67	40.95
Inuit	22.37	26.36
All Aboriginals	29.14	31.23

TABLE 4B

Social Assistance Recipients Indians On-Reserve and All Canadians 1981-1987

Year	Indians On-Reserve			Canada		
	Total Population	Recipients per Month	Percent of Total	Total Population	Recipients per Month	Percent of Total
1981	237,579	39,146	16.5	24,343,180	1,502,800	6.2
1982	245,894	42,101	17.1	24,631,800	1,832,900	7.4
1983	253,349	43,750	17.3	24,885,900	1,894,900	7.6
1984	260,956	45,459	17.4	24,978,200	1,923,300	7.7
1985	268,046	48,558	18.1	25,165,400	1,893,000	7.5
1986	275,891	50,959	18.5	25,309,335	1,904,900	7.5
1987	282,671	54,170	19.2	25,625,100	1,853,000	7.2

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DEPENDENTS INDIANS ON-RESERVE 1981-1987

Year	Total Population	Recipients per Month	Dependants per Month	Percent of Total Population	Ratio of Dependants to Recipients
1981	237,579	39,146	88,079	37.1	2.3
1982	245,894	42,101	94,726	38.5	2.2
1983	253,349	43,750	98,438	38.9	2.3
1984	260,956	45,459	103,832	39.8	2.3
1985	268,046	48,558	109,256	40.8	2.3
1986	275,891	50,959	114,657	41.6	2.2
1987	282,671	54,170	121,882	43.1	2.2

TABLE 4C

Children* in Care
Indians On-Reserve and All Canadians
1981-1987

	Indians On-Reserve			Canada		
Year	Total Children	Children in Care	Percent of Total	Total Children	Children in Care	Percent of Total
1981	94,608	5,144	5.4	6,113,100	70,800	1.2
1982	96,105	4,577	4.8	6,292,800	58,432	0.9
1983	98,379	4,105	4.2	6,235,400	52,700	0.8
1984	97,586	3,887	4.0	6,224,600	47,089	0.8
1985	99,213	4,000	4.0	6,218,700	49,107	0.8
1986	101,841	3,611	3.5	6,217,200	48,800	0.8
1987	101,537	3,836	3.8	6,183,900	47,400	0.8

* Children aged 16 years and under.

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